

wood, hammered into him as he could catch an opportunity. My companion on the other side, now tried to haul him to the shore, by the nets to which he had fastened himself, but had not sufficient assistance with him. As I had more force with me we managed, with the aid of the women and children, to drag his head and part of his body to the little beach, where the river joined the lake and giving him the 'coup de grace,' left him to gasp out the remnant of his life on the sand.

I regret to say that the measurement of this animal was imperfect. It was night when the struggle ended, and an examination of him was made by torch-light. I measured the circumference, as did also my companion; and it was over eleven feet immediately behind the fore legs. It was thirteen feet at the belly, which was distended by the immoderate meal made of the horse.

As he was only part out of the water, I stood, with a line at his head, giving the other end to an Indian, with directions to take to the extremity of the tail. The length measured was twenty-two feet; but, at the time, I doubted the good faith of my assistant, from the reluctance he manifested to enter the water, and the fears he expressed that the mate of the alligator might be in the vicinity. From the diameter of the animal, and the representations of those who examined him afterwards, we believe the length to have been about thirty feet. As we intended to preserve the entire skeleton, with the skin, we were less particular than we otherwise would have been. On opening him, we found, with other parts of the horse, three legs entire, being torn off at the haunch and shoulder, which he had swallowed whole, besides a large quantity of stones, some of them of several pound weight.

The night which had become very dark and stormy, prevented us from being minute in our investigation; and leaving directions to preserve the bones and skin, we took the boat with us, and returned home. This precaution was induced by the anxiety of the natives to secure the teeth; and I afterwards saw that they attribute to them miraculous powers in the cure or prevention of diseases. The head weighed nearly three hundred pounds, and so well was it covered with flesh and muscle, that we found balls quite flattened, which had been discharged in the mouth, and at the back of the head, at only the distance of a few feet, and yet the bones had not a single mark to show that they had been touched.

#### HEALTH AND INTEMPERANCE.

Take, for example, a young girl, bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery in childhood—never accustomed either to air or exercise, two things that the law of God makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early. She languishes under the hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling, and watching over them, and dies early; and her acquaintance lamentingly exclaim, "What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken, in the midst of life, from her children?" Was it Providence? No! Providence has assigned her three score years and ten; a term long enough to rear her children and see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it. A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz arises on every side of "What a striking Providence!" This man has been in the act of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office and in the courts, of eating luxurious dinners, and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The oil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children. It has been customary in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings, in mid-winter. A healthy, blooming young girl, thus dressed, in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty; a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death. "What a sad Providence!" exclaimed her friends. Was it Providence or her own folly? A beautiful young bride, the night after night, to parties in honor of her marriage. She has a slight sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck arms bare, for whoever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is seized with inflam-

mation of the lungs, and dies before her bridal days are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world; "cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!" Alas! did she not cut the thread of life herself? A girl in the country, exposed to our changeable climate, gets a new bonnet instead of a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly, with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future? Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating or drinking, or in study or business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c., and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there no impiety, as well as ignorance in this?—Were the physical laws strictly observed, from generation to generation, there would be an end to frightful diseases that cut short life, and of the long maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body—this "godly temple"—would gradually decay, and men would die, as a few now do, die, as if falling to sleep.

Miss Sedgwick.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Weather, cool; rain, abundant; streets, wet; news, none; accidents, none; marriages, none; deaths, none; arrivals, none; departures, some; much after this manner will be our discourse, if some of our correspondents do not come to the rescue, and forward to us some of their long promised lucubrations. We hope each one, conscious stricken for their remissness will ply the pen with tenfold vigor, and before another week elapses, fill our docket with pieces appropriate and admirable—beautiful and beseeching—cute and cunning—dignified and divine—elegant and eminent—facetious and farcical—grave and gladsome—haranguing and harmonizing—ideal and impassioned—just and jocose—keen and kindly—legal and learned—mystical and manly—nondescript and natural—original and orthographical—pious and pensive—quaint and quiet—racy and relavent—studied and scientific—touching and thrilling—useful and unaffected—various and versatile—wise and wondrous—scornful and yielding—zealous and zoonic—&c. &c.

Hint special—to whom it may concern.

FIRE. House burnt in town last week.

**SOUTH POLAR CHART.** We are indebted to Edmund Blunt, Esq. for the loan of a "Chart of the South Polar Sea," published by the British Admiralty in June of last year. It presents at one view, all the land then known to have been discovered in the Antarctic regions, and the course of the different exploring voyages which had been made in those seas. The entire sweep of land discovered and coasted by the American Exploring Expedition from the 19th of January to the 17th of February, 1840, extending from lon. 154 E. to lon. 97 W. is put down on this chart as a perfect blank, with the single exception that in long 117 E. between lat. 65 and 66, is this memorandum; "Numerous icebergs and indications of land, March, 1839," seen by Capt. Balleny. In plain English, Capt. Balleny saw no land there, but only indications of land. Or, to use the language of the London Nautical Magazine, he saw astonishing quantities of drift ice, field ice, and ice-bergs, with "evidently land at the back." Accordingly, no land is laid down in the chart before us, in high Southern latitudes—not even an island, between East lon. 60, and East lon. 160. Such was the ignorance of the British Admiralty, in June, 1839, of the existence of a Continent which a correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who signs himself R. W. Haskins, informs us was "well known to the Americans" long ago.

"Captain Morrell, (he says) whose voyages in the South Seas were published some ten or twelve years since, discovered this Continent. The book is not now at hand;

but that navigator stated to the writer of this, that he coasted a continent the distance of 40 degrees—beginning 47 deg. 21 min. West longitude; and lying in 67 deg. 52 min. S. latitude. His supposition was, that this land must extend as far West as 120 or 130 deg. of longitude.

The chart before us delineates a considerable extent of land between 55 and 70 W. the Northeasternmost part of which it designates as Louis Philippe Land, having been seen by the French voyager D'Urville, in 1838, and the Southwesternmost part as Graham Land, which was partially explored by the English Captain Biscoe, in 1832. The former agrees exactly in position with the land discovered by the American Captain Palmer, in 1821-2; and is, of course, the same. Captain Morrell probably saw this land, but places this land further to the Southward. But what have all these discoveries, or re-discoveries, to do with those of Captain Wilkes? Go East, or go West, they are 75 to 100 degrees of longitude from the nearest land seen by him; and between the two continents, if such we call them, Capt. Weddell, in Jan. 1833, penetrated to lat. 74 30, without seeing land, being the highest Southern latitude ever attained by man. All the indications and analogies are that the land known as Palmer's Land, or Louis Philippe Land and Graham Land, is distinct and unconnected with the Continent discovered and coasted by Captain Wilkes. The former bears about the same relation to the American Continent, as the latter does to the Eastern Continent.

From the above statement it appears, beyond contradiction, that no part of the immense line of coast seen by Captain Wilkes, was ever before seen by human eyes, save that on the same 13th of January, when he first descried it, the French expedition under Commodore D'Urville, also descried it at a point 24 degrees further West. This coincidence of time is very remarkable; and it would fairly and equally divide the glory of the discovery, were it not that the French expedition were compelled by stress of weather to put off for the Northward, after seeing but a small extent of shore, whereas Captain Wilkes saw it at various places, through 56 degrees of longitude.

The land seen by Capt. Biscoe (1831) in long 47 30 to 53 E. (as marked on the chart before us,) and by him called Enderby's Land—and the land seen by Kemp, (1833) in long 58 50 to 60 East, may, or may not, be parts of the great Antarctic Continent. But whether they are or not, is a matter about which Capt. Wilkes has no concern, except as a matter of geographical science. In either case, he, and he only, has established the fact of the existence of a great Antarctic Continent in the Eastern Hemisphere. He alone, and his gallant officers and crew, have seen it in numerous places, and coasted along it through 56 degrees of longitude. It is a discovery, or series of discoveries, honorable to himself and the Navy—honorable to science and the American name.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The French are beginning to feel proud, and boast of their Navy as efficient enough to cope with that of Great Britain. They ascribe the former superiority of England to accidental circumstances, which are not likely to recur. The old revolution, for instance was followed by the disbanding of the naval officers, who, at that time consisted of the old noblesse; a new navy was consequently to be created. A French eighty gun ship, of the present day, is affirmed to pour a broadside of 3,200 lbs weight, while the English ship discharges only 2,800. The shipping of England, in numerical force is not twice as great as that of France, while it has four times as many points to defend.

**OLD FASHIONED CORSETS.** The only healthy corsets, says the editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arm.

A Western editor, gives the following as the most approved method of killing fleas in those parts: Place the animal on a smooth pine board, and hedge him in with putty; then read him an account of all the railroad and steamboat accidents which have happened in the last twelve months. As soon as he becomes so frightened us not to be able to stir, draw out his teeth, and he will starve to death.

**THE LATE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.**—The United States frigate Columbia and corvette John Adams, which arrived at Boston on the 15th ultimo, were absent from the Uni-

ted States a little more than two years, having left Hampton Roads on the 6th of May, 1838. During that time they visited Arabia, India, Ceylon, Sumatra, China, the North and South Pacific Islands, and South America on the East and West. The voyage is said to have been one of great variety and interest. A number of missionary stations were visited, and the benevolent purposes of the missionaries encouraged by the general commendation and approval which the officers of the squadron manifested towards the missionaries themselves; who, in turn, every where tendered to the officers a welcome and hospitality—and the missionaries, on visiting the ships, were always received by the officers with attention and courtesy.—Midshipman Morris attached to the John Adams, was left at the Sandwich Islands, in one of these missionary families; being in a decline, and soothed by the kind attentions of this family, he breathed his last among friends, though afar from kindred. He now sleeps in that lovely Isle of the Seas, instead of coursing the deep tides of the ocean. Dr. and Mrs. Judd were the friends with whom young Morris was left; and he died with a resignation that springs from a hope that his spirit was reconciled to God through a Redeemer. We understand that the history of the cruise, embracing considerable incident, both of a political and religious nature, with scenes of private interest, has been prepared by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Episcopal Church, who accompanied the force as chaplain to the squadron. Though there seems to have been an unusual mortality among the crews of the two vessels, we learn that every practicable attention was given them; and it is believed that the impression which the squadron left in the East, and among the Islands, has been most creditable to the nation and to the cause of morals and religion, in the general character it has sustained while abroad. The ships were admired for their respective beauties, as fine models of their class, and for the neatness and order in which they were invariably preserved. We wish our squadrons may always bring home as good a report as we have reason to believe will be given of this interesting cruise round the world.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

### MARINE NEWS.

#### PORT OF HONOLULU SAILED.

Mar. 29, Paw. Schrs. 1 aaka, and Kinau, for Lahaina.  
30, Haw. Sch. Hawaii, (late Swallow) for Hawaii.  
31, Am. whaleship Fama, Hoyer, to cruise.  
31, Haw. Sch. Clarion, Lahaina.  
April 2, Am. Brig Thomas Perkins, Varney, North West Coast of America.

### NOTICE.

The Partnership and Firm of JONES & SLADE, is dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having demands against or indebted to said firm, are requested to settle the same without delay with ELI JONES.

ELI JONES.

J. S. S. SLADE.

Honolulu, March 18th, 1841.

N. B. ELI JONES will continue the business at the Store heretofore occupied by the above firm. tf

### REMOVAL.

Dr. R. W. WOOD has removed his residence to the *Dwelling House* in the same enclosure with his Office.

Honolulu, Mar. 20, 1841. tf.

### SUGAR MILLS

With Wooden Rollers, for sale at a low price, by

LADD & Co.

Honolulu, Nov. 28. tf.